Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1808. [No. 2125.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel MCarty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a geneal division of the estate of the late Daniel M''Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

TEAS.
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

I have received,

A few baskets of Bordeaux *SALAD OIL*,

—AND—

A quantity of prime *CHEWING TOBACCO.*

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

Just Received,

FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by

Thomas Simms.

March 18

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY next the 26th instant, between the hours of ten and twelve o' clock in the morning, will be sold at the house of Thomas Patten, on king street, *SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE*, taken in distress for rent by

John Woodrow,
Constable.

March 22. eo3t

☞ Any property remaining after the above sale for rent, will be sold at the same time and place aforesaid by me

George Youngs,
Trustee for the creditors of T. Patten.

March 22.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOISe

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Craik* and *Washington*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to Mr. *James Craik West*, who is authorised to settle the concerns of the said firm.

James Craik,
Wm. Washington.

March 8.

THE subscriber being desirous to settle his accounts previous to the partnership, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Mr. *James C. West*, who is authorised to attend to the settlement thereof.

James Craik.

March 8.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner.

PRESIDENT.

Freight &c. will be taken on application to capt. Huckin's on board, or

John G. Ladd.

March 10.

☞ Fishery.

THE subscriber informs the public that he intends to carry on the Fishing Business as usual, at the landing adjoining the tent landing, as usual. He will take *Bacon* in exchange for *Fish*, at the following rate: to, wit, thirteen pounds of bacon, for one thousand herrings.

William Patterson.

March 21, eo3t

FISHERY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends in Alexandria, and the public at large that he intends carrying on the fishing business this season; as he will at all times be ready to supply them, with good sound fish he hopes to meet such encouragement as his exertions deserves. Those gentlemen who wish to be supplied may leave their directions at my house in this place; and they will be furnished at the shortest notice.

William Patterson.

March 21. eo3t.

SALT, &c.

SALT.
TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine,

SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.

TEA.
Imperial and
Young Hyson

N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13. 2awtf.

Just Received,

Per schr. Good Intent, from Boston,

31 boxes mould and dipt CANDLES, various sizes.
A few do. SOAP.
5 barrels draught PORTER, fine flavor.
10 do. APPLES, and

A fresh supply of SHOES,

Among which are, a few pair ladies' nankin fox'd walking shoes.

IN STORE,

40,000 weight BACON, first quality,
7 kegs manufactured TOBACCO.
1 pipe old Madeira WINE.

TRUNKS & SHOES as usual.

E. Gilman.

March 14 d3teot

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

☞ The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling of Samuel Craig, *deceased, Duke-street, all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceased, consisting of a*

Variety of Furniture, &c. &c.

Desks and Book Cases, Bureaus, Dining, Card and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Prints, Chairs, Carpets, several articles of Plate, a variety of valuable Books, and one Share of Alexandria Bank Stock, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24. dts

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moula Candies in small boxes, of superior uality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right; I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee,
} *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.

Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 16.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* held in his hand a resolution by which he wished to call the attention of the committee of commerce and manufactures to the discussion of a subject which he had long considered as of the last importance to our commercial interests directly, and perhaps not indirectly to the domestic interests of the country. The object of the following resolution being merely to direct the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire, he should not offer any observations on its expediency:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the entry of any vessel into the U. S. from any port or place to which a vessel of the U. States is not admitted by a permanent regulation of the country owning such place or by a treaty. Agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. *Desha* the committee of post office & post roads were directed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from the mouth of Big Sandy, by Greenup court house, Lewis court house to Washington, Kentucky,

The engrossed bill for the further continuance of the mint at Philadelphia was, after some observations against it by Mr. *Lyon*, passed by yeas and nays, 83 to 19.

Mr. *Newton* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether the sums in which the collectors of the customs are severally bound to the United States out to be increased. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. *Dawson* the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. W. Alston in the chair;

On the bill for raising an additional military force.

The bill was taken up by sections and various amendments made to the detail.

Mr. *Tallmadge* proposed an amendment going altogether to reverse the provision of the bill in respect to cavalry. The bill at present provides that one regiment of cavalry shall be raised, to consist of eight companies of [illegible] with a discretion to be given to the president to encrease each company to sixty four. Mr. T. proposed to substitute the provision by inserting four troops of cavalry of sixty four men each, and four companies of dismounted dragoons.

This motion was supported by Mr. *Tallmadge* by arguments drawn from transactions during the revolutionary war, and opposed by Mr. *Nelson* on the same ground.

It was agreed to, ayes 65.

Further amendment having been made to the detail of the bill, without having gone through it, the committee rose at the usual hour of adjournment, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, March 17.

Mr. *G. W. Campbell*, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to amend the act establishing certain courts and abridging the jurisdiction of the district courts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, reported the bill with amendments; which was concurred with and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Dawson* proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to act with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate to consider and report *what further business is necessary to be done during the present session, and* at what time it shall be proper to adjourn.

The house agreed to consider the resolution, Ayes 73.

Mr. *Dawson* said it would be observed by the house that members daily obtained leave of absence; it was undoubtedly the wish of every one to adjourn as soon as possible, and as this only went to enquire, he presumed there would be no objection.

The words in italic on motion of Mr. *Van Horne* were stricken out.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* thought perhaps on this subject as no other gentleman did, for he thought it very illtimed, and that this was an inauspicious moment for such a resolution. In what was the situation of the country different from what it was when they met here and which every person considered a perilous situation. I ask gentlemen, said he, will they adjourn and leave the country in the situation in which we stood when we met? I wish to take off my shoulders the weight of responsibility which might rest upon me from its passing by a silent vote. I therefore call for the yeas and nays on the resolution. I wish to tell my constituents that I am willing to sit here till there is some change in the awful appearance of American affairs. I cannot vote for this resolution without some documents shewn or some reasons given to indicate a change.

Mr. *Dawson* said it was certainly not his wish that Congress should rise without taking measures necessary for the national defence. All my acts, said he, will shew to the contrary. I have been one among those who advocated every measure of defence of the country; I wish that some others had done the same. Is it not a fact that those who now wish to prolong the session were oppoied to all the defensive measures which have been adopted? It is because I wish to hasten the necessary laws, that I have proposed this resolution.

Mr. *D. R. Williams* said that he had no other motive for asking for the yeas and nays than to shew that in the present situation of our affairs, he had voted against the resolution: I am sorry, said he, that the gentleman from Virginia should have charged me with being uniformly opposed to defending the nation. Is this a fact? Can he substantiate the assertion? What mighty measures has *he* proposed for the defence of the nation?—Aye, sir, what are they? Let the gentleman who has boasted his zeal, tell us what they are. On one day a bill for employing 5210 seamen is pressed through the house with so much speed as not even to allow time to have it printed; the next day the gentleman himself moved that the bill lie on the table, and there it continues. In came a proposition for an army of 12 or 15,000 men.—What was the course with that? I am mistaken or the gentleman did induce the committee of the whole to go through that bill by declaring that he did not mean to move the consideration of the report when it was made to the house. How now? An army of 12,000 men is frittered down to six. Is this like being a friend to defence? And yet the gentleman has stigmatised me in this manner because I shall vote against his motion, and perhaps he anticipates that I shall vote against his 6,000 men. I wish the gentleman to shew that I have voted against any measure for the defence of the nation. I know of no strong measure but the embargo act; and the gentleman cannot have forgot that I did with all the zeal I was master of, endeavor to support the bill amendatory of the embargo law. I had not an opportunity of voting on the original law; and I have before candidly said that I should not have voted for it had I been here: but because the nation had lifted its arm I was willing to support it with all my powers. I am accused wrongly: I *will* defend the nation; and when the gentleman from Virginia, or any other, shall shew that my country calls for it, it would but be doing justice to my feelings, to say that my BLOOD is at their service.

Mr. *Dawson* said, that certainly the gentleman from S. Carolina could not suppose that he had been alluded to, for Mr. D. now declared he did not know how the gentleman had voted on the questions of defence.

After some further observations,

Mr. Kelly moved that the resolution lie on the table. Carried 59 to 33.

Mr. *Dawson* having called for the order of the day on the bill for raising an additional military force.

On motion of Mr. *Helms*, supported by Messrs Nelson and Tallmadge, and opposed by Mr. Dawson, the bill was recommitted to a select committee to harmonize its parts conformably to the amendment yesterday made at the instance of Mr. Tallmadge, 49 to 38.

The report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr. P. B. Key was called up.

[The committee of elections, to whom it will be recollected a former report was recommitted, reported an opinion that nothing in the evidence before them so far as respects the suggestion of Mr. Key being a pensioner or half pay officer to the king of G. Britain, authorises them to alter the opinion, or the resolution submitted with their former report.

Mr. *Rowan* moved an indefinite postponement of the subject, and supported his motion on the ground that the decision of a question of fact on the point of residence, rested properly and exclusively with the people, who were the best judges of it, as to the alledged pension, on which point however he had no doubt, if it were even true that the constitution or any law of the U. S. makes it a disqualification for a seat, although it might be cause for discussion what course should be pursued with a member if actually in the receipt of a pension after he became a member. Mr. R. observed that an election would take place in the ensuing autumn, in which the people would have an opportunity to declare their feelings by a re-election or otherwise.

Mr. *Key* observed that he should be content with any course that the house should take: were he to consider his personal feelings he should wish it immediately decided.

Messrs. Eppes, Marion and W. Alston opposed the motion on the ground that a postponement of this subject would be a breach of their duty, the consitution had made it their duty to enquire into an election of one of their own body whenever contested, and they could not shrink from it; that this provision was essential for the preservation of the purity of the house; that this subject should have been long ago decided on; and that the "people" could not perform what the constitution had made the positive duty of the house.

Mr. *Eppes* considered the decision on the motion more important than even the election itself, as establishing the precedent by which they might hereafter be tempted to throw the responsibility from their shoulders on the people; he therefore called for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr. *Rowan* withdrew his motion.

The house then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

The report of the committee of elections concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That Philip Barton Key is entitled to his seat in this house.

A considerable discussion arose on the resolution, not interesting, nor yet confined to one particular point, there being two in this question, 1st of residing, 2d of his being a pensioner. Some gentlemen wished the question to be divided, so as to take a question on each of these two principles, that the resolution might carry on the face of it evidence of the ground on which his seat was confirmed or vacated.

At half past 3, a motion was made that the committee rise, and negatived, 57 to 42.

At four the committee rose without coming to a decision on any point, 57 to 36, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

From the ESSEX REGISTER.

A New Method of Card Playing.

There is no sedentary amusement so fashionable as playing at cards. This is to be seriously lamented, for it is of all recreations the most unprofitable. But as it is in every circle, high and low, a confirmed habit, it would be in vain to attempt to annihilate the practice by a lecture. This being impracticable, could not we contrive some means to indulge the habit and at the same time obviate its noxious teodency; to preserve the semblance without the mischief.

The following plan appears to be tolerably well calculated for this purpose:

Let a common pack of cards, fifty two in number, be taken for the game. On the blank side of each of these let there be written a word of the following sentences from the Economy of Human Life.

"Who is she that winneth the heart of man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast?"

"When scandal is busy, and the fame of her neighbor is tossed from tongue to tongue, if charity and good nature open not her mouth, the finger of silence resteth on her lip."

Now let four persons, A, B, C, and D, sit down to play. Thirteen cards are, as usual, dealed to each person. A begins the game and throws down, for instance, the word *Scandal*, and says, "Scandal is the refuge of a disingenuous mind." Then it is B's turn to play. If he can carry on the sentence with the word *is*, (which we will call *following suit*) he takes the trick, unless C has the word *the* in his hand.—Supposing, however, that B has not the word *is*, he must throw down another card, and frame a new sentence. For example, he throws down the word *will*, and says, "Scandal will alienate our best friends." Now C cannot follow suit, because *alienate* is not in the pack. He therefore throws down, for instance, the word *not*, and says, "Scandal will not wound the peace of a good conscience." Here, again, it is obvious, no one can follow suit, because the word *wound* is not in the pack. D then perhaps throws down the word *open*, and says, "Scandal will not open the mouth of a wise man." Could D here finish the sentence, he would gain the trick. But as it is left imperfect, A must play again according to the principles already laid down. If he can do nothing farther to complete the sentence, he must abandon it to B, and he to C, &c. till it be completed. If no one can succeed, the first player takes the trick and begins again.

It must be remarked, that the trick is to be taken as soon as a distinct sentence is framed. If it can be done in three words, so much the better. The successful player always leads with another card. In cases where the player can neither follow suit nor frame any part of a corresponding sentence, he must discard one from his pack, and this must be considered as some mortification.

The great art of the game consists, not merely in uttering a reasonable compact sentence, (for unless it be true and pertinent it must not be suffered to pass) but such a one as introduces a *word not to be found in the pack*. This perplexes the next player, and tends indirectly to throw the game into one's power. The first player cannot do this, because, his word serves only as a ground work for the others. For example, A throws down the word *man*, and says, "Man is a rational being." He is not obliged to find the word *is*, because *man* is the only card on the table. He may put down the word *subdueth*, and say—"Man *subdueth* difficulties in proportion to the strength of his resolution." C must now follow both *man* and *subdueth*, because they are both already played. If he cannot, D must try, then A again, &c.

The advantages of this game, particularly to young people, are the following:

1. It relieves the vacancy of an idle hour, and very few dispose so well of their time as not to have at least one in the twenty-four.

2. It is a happy exercise of the understanding, and gives it a power of profound thinking upon every subject.

3. It cultivates a habit of expressing the thoughts in elegant and correct language.

4. The conversation carried on, is of the most moral and sober kind; and as it gives vigor to the mind, it improves the heart.

5. It excites a noble emulation for victory, which when gained, gives *real honors*, to the successful party, infinitely superior to the tricks and *false honors* of whist or any other game.

6. The address displayed in this game, is of real and momentous service in life. It is a discussion of religion, philosophy and morals. Whereas the skill in all other sedentary games, except the sublime one of chess, is of no use in life, and depends not on *wisdom*, which comprehends the *greater*, but merely on *cunning*, which is only conversant with the *lesser*, objects of human intellect.

E.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW YORK, *March* 22.

The London papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser on Sunday furnish a few additional articles of intelligence to those given yesterday.

In the house of commons on the 12th of February, lord Henry Petty moved that an address be presented to the king, praying that he would order to be laid before the house copies of any dispatches that might have passed between the British and American governments, relative to the ratification of the treaty between the two countries. He did this for the purpose of throwing some light upon the orders in council which ministers had not thought fit to do. His motion was agreed to, not being opposed by the chancellor of the exchequer.

The attack on Copenhagen has given rise to some animated debates in Parliament, on a motion of Mr. Ponsonby, calling for papers connected with that expedition, for the purpose of ascertaining how far its advisers were justifiable. He was replied to by Mr. Canning in a speech which lasted three hours in which he defended the Danish expedition, not so much on account of its justice or morality, as its political expediency or its success. In the rejoinder of Mr. Windham speaking of the lasting effects of the conduct of England towards Denmark the following passage is worthy of peculiar attention:——"What shall we think when we find that we have created the hatred of nations for generations yet to come, who will remember our misdeeds when they behold the monuments of our ravages—when they point at the sad memorials of their destruction—when they see the remains of their public edifices—of that beautiful church which was the pride of their capitol, an awful ruin—when the recollection of our bombardment is rendered perpetual by the melancholy sentiment inspired by the eternity of the tomb! The church may not fall, but the ruins remain, to be viewed by all the inhabitants, & to be exhibited by them as a spectacle to travellers and navigators for their execration of those who committed the ravage, their scorn of their proffered alliance, and their pity for the unfortunate sufferers!" Mr. Windham declared, "he would sooner have seen the Danish fleet in the hands of Bonaparte than in those of England, under all the circumstances in which it was seized." On a division of the house there were 108 votes in favor of the motion, and 253 against it, leaving for the ministry a majority of 145.

Mr. Williams, a passenger in the Gold-Hunter, who arrived here last evening from St. Andero, informs, that the embargo in France and the ports of her allies was taken off on the 21st of January. The emperor Napoleon was momently expected at Bordeaux—markets in France and Spain for colonial produce was very high. [The Gold Hunter has been out from this port 4 months this day, and was bound to Bordeaux, but being warned off by a British frigate off the Cordovan (not having her register endorsed) she proceeded to St. Andero, where she landed her cargo. She sailed from St. Andero on the 20th of February, and bring[s] tical news of importance.]

Alexandria Daily Adver[tiser]

FRIDAY, March 25.

The following is the message of the [Pres]ident of the U. S. to both houses of co[ngress] Tuesday last:

To the senate and house of representa[tives] of the U. States.

AT the opening of the present [session] informed the legislature that the [differences] which had been taken with the gover[nment of] Great Britain for the settlement of [our neutr]al and national rights, and of the [regulation] of commercial intercourse with t[hat country] had resulted in articles of a treaty w[hich could] not be acceded to on our part; tha[t amendments] tions had been consequently sent to [America] ters there to resume the negotiatio[n, and to] endeavor to obtain certain alterat[ions] that this was interrupted by the [attack] which took place between the frig[ate] ard and Chesapeake. The call o[f the] vernment for the reparation of t[he] produced, as congress have been [informed], formed, the mission of a special [nature] this country; and the occasion is n[ow] when the public interest permits a[n] that the whole of the proceedings [shall be] made known to you.

I therefore now communicate t[o you] tions given to our minister resident [in] and his communications with that g[overnment] on the subject of the Chesapeake [affair], correspondence which has taken [place] between the secretary of state and [Mr. Erskine] the special minister charged with [the] ment of that difference; the inst[ructions] our ministers for the formation o[f a treaty] their correspondence with the Briti[sh] sioners and with their own governm[ent] subject; the treaty itself and wr[itten] rision of the British commissioner[s] ing it; and the instructions giv[en] suming the negotiation, with th[e] ings and correspondence subseque[nt] to these I have added a letter lately [received] to the secretary of state from one [of the] ministers,* which, though not stri[ctly] an official character, I think it [proper] communicate, in order that his v[iews] proposed treaty, and of its se[veral] may be fairly presented and under[stood].

Although I have heretofore, an[d from] time, made such communicati[ons] cess as to keep them possessed [of] and just view of the proceedings [and] tions of the government of Fra[nce] his country, yet, in our present [situa]tion, when we find that no con[clusion], however impartial and frien[dly] sufficient to ensure from either [party] full respect for our rights, I am d[etermined] nothing shall be omitted on my [part] may add to your information on t[he] to contribute to the correctness o[f the] which should be formed. The p[ublic] for these reasons I now lay befor[e you] trace all the communications, o[ffi]cial, from the French governmen[t] the general relations between th[e] ces, which have been transmitt[ed] minister there, or thro' any oth[er] channel since the last session o[f] which time all information of t[he] had from time to time been g[iven] some of these papers have alre[ady] mitted to congress; but it is th[ought] offer them again, in order t[hat] communications, of which the[re] may be presented unbroken.

When, on the 26th of Febr[uary] communicated to both houses the le[tter] amstrong to M. Champagny, [it] might not be published, becaus[e] policy of that practice to restrai[n] freedom of our foreign co[rres]pondence, perceiving that this cautio[n] arily from a regard to the pu[blic] published occasion for unfound[ed] insinuations, I am induced [to] the good which will now result [from] action, by confirming the co[nfi]dence of our fellow citizens, w[hich] counterwail the ordinary objecti[ons] objections. It is my wish, th[at] may now be published.

TH: JE[FFERSON]

March 22, 1808.

* *Colonel Monro[e]*

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA AD[VERTISER]

My Fellow-citizens,

A FARMER, who has hit[herto] himself no farther with politi[cs] the newspapers of his coun[try] foreign nations, with the view [of] the knowledge of what was [doing] days of wonder, ventures no[w] sentiment, who should be our [chief] and that we may be fortunate [enough] ture, my fellow citizens, w[ill] on the calls of ambition, an[d] live in a quiet way, free ou[r] spirit and animosity, and [in] minds, take into our se[rious] who we should chuse to [fill] ment. Those who have sp[oken]

on the 26th of February, and brings no political news of importance.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, March 25.

The following is the message of the president of the U. S. to both houses of congress on Tuesday last:

To the senate and house of representatives of the U. States.

AT the opening of the present session, I informed the legislature that the measures which had been taken with the government of Great Britain for the settlement of our neutral and national rights, and of the condition of commercial intercourse with that nation, had resulted in articles of a treaty which could not be acceded to on our part; that instructions had been consequently sent to our ministers there to resume the negotiations, and to endeavor to obtain certain alterations; and that this was interrupted by the transaction which took place between the frigates Leopard and Chesapeake. The call on that government for the reparation of this wrong, produced, as congress have been already informed, the mission of a special minister to this country; and the occasion is now arrived when the public interest permits and requires that the whole of the proceedings should be made known to you.

I therefore now communicate the instructions given to our minister resident at London, and his communications with that government on the subject of the Chesapeake, with the correspondence which has taken place here between the secretary of state and Mr. Rose, the special minister charged with the adjustment of that difference; the instructions to our ministers for the formation of a treaty; their correspondence with the British commissioners and with their own government on that subject; the treaty itself, and written declaration of the British commissioners accompanying it; and the instructions given by us for resuming the negotiation, with the proceedings and correspondence subsequent thereto: to these I have added a letter lately addressed to the secretary of state from one of our late ministers,* which, though not strictly written in an official character, I think it my duty to communicate, in order that his views of the proposed treaty, and of its several articles, may be fairly presented and understood.

Although I have heretofore, and from time to time, made such communications to congress as to keep them possessed of a general and just view of the proceedings and dispositions of the government of France towards this country, yet, in our present critical situation, when we find that no conduct on our part, however impartial and friendly, has been sufficient to ensure from either belligerent a just respect for our rights, I am desirous that nothing shall be omitted on my part which may add to your information on this subject, or contribute to the correctness of the views which should be formed. The papers which for these reasons I now lay before you, embrace all the communications, official or verbal, from the French government, respecting the general relations between the two countries, which have been transmitted thro' our minister there, or thro' any other accredited channel since the last session of congress, to which time all information of the same kind had from time to time been given them.—Some of these papers have already been submitted to congress; but it is thought better to offer them again, in order that the chain of communications, of which they form a part, may be presented unbroken.

When, on the 26th of February, I communicated to both houses the letter of general Armstrong to M. Champagny, I desired it might not be published, because of the tendency of that practice to restrain, injuriously, the freedom of our foreign correspondence. But perceiving that this caution, proceeding merely from a regard to the public good, has furnished occasion for unfounded suspicions and insinuations, I am induced to believe that the good which will now result from its publication, by confirming the confidence and union of our fellow citizens, will more than countervail the ordinary objection to such publications. It is my wish, therefore, that it may now be published.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 22, 1808.

* *Colonel Monroe.*

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

My Fellow-citizens,

A FARMER, who has hitherto concerned himself no farther with politics than to read the newspapers of his country and those of foreign nations, with the view, he might have some knowledge of what was passing in those days of wonder, ventures now to declare his sentiment, who should be our next president; and that we may be fortunate in our choice we must, my fellow citizens, we who are free from the calls of ambition, and who only wish to live in a quiet way, free ourselves from party spirit and animosity, and with honest and calm minds, take into our serious consideration, who we should chuse to be our next president. Those who have spoke or have written on this important subject, have been generally those who are from interested motives the partizans of a Madison, a Monroe or a Clinton; and they recommend these men, not because they are best fitted to fill the important office, but from the belief they themselves will be personally benefited by being promoted to some place of profit by the man they exalt. Do you, my friends, discover in the characters of either Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe or Mr. Clinton, any thing of the spirit of our Washington? Are they not in all things governed by a direct opposite spirit? How can you for a moment think that either of the gentlemen deserve to be placed at the head of the nation? Did not the genius of Washington, in the time of war, lead you to glory and independence, and in the time of peace, to national content and domestic felicity? In no time when guided by the spirit of Washington but what our difficulties were diminished and our advantages increased; why then, my fellow citizens, have we so long consented to be ruled by those who delight most when their actions are most unlike those of Washington? Can we hope, or ought we to believe, we are in the road of national prosperity? Does not every day of our existence inform us that we are sinking? Do we not feel all the difficulties of old age and poverty at the very moment we should be most healthy, most vigorous, most wealthy and most happy? How, my friends, is it, that this is our national situation? There is but one way of accounting for it—our confiding in men who are not qualified to direct the affairs of our country: they were presented to us by their flatterers as the very paragons of wisdom: how grievously have we been deceived? Surely we must have been rendered foolish, or we must have long since discovered, that those who were so frantic as to attempt to render mankind happy by making man perfect, were unfit to manage the affairs of our nation; and such men could not be intended by our God to be the directors and the promoters of our happiness. My friends, when ever we struggle for more than our means can accomplish, we bring with certainty distress on ourselves; and whenever we make attempts after philosophical perfectability, we destroy our human happiness. My friends, harken no longer to the voice of those who have destroyed the glory and joy of our country: return to the advice of our Washington, and let us look out for some citizen who we have good reason to think possesses most of his spirit, and who we have cause to believe will act most like him.

In my judgment Judge WASHINGTON is at this time the most proper person to be our next president: in all stations of life he has done his duty worthy a man of sense, of judgment, of prudence and of honor: It will be his ambition to imitate the beneficial example of his glorious uncle.

I may predict that under the administration of such a president (who the genius of Washington will delight to counsel) we shall be a happy and a prosperous people.

No longer agitated by discord and factions, generated and kept alive by designing and wicked men, common sense and reason will be our guides; and without aiming at too much, we shall enjoy all we want, freedom, wealth and national glory—happy at home & respected abroad.

P. V.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Liverpool to another in N. York, dated

FEBRUARY 16.

"We have received a printed list of the duties proposed by ministers to be laid on foreign produce when exported from this country; and have extracted the articles, information on which will be most interesting in America. These duties will probably in some instances be modified before they receive the sanction of parliament."

The following are the duties which the committee of the house of commons have recommended for the adoption of the legislature on exportation of the following goods from Great Britain, being foreign goods landed on importation without payment of duty:—Coffee 28s per cwt. cocoa 20s per do. cochineal 10s per lb. cotton wool 9d per do. gum 10s per cwt. hides raw 3s each; indigo 2s per lb. oil (seed) 10l 10s per puncheon of 112 gallons; pimento 2d per lb. prize goods 20 per cent. ad valorem; rice 2s per cwt. sugars muscovado 10s and clayed 14s per cwt. tobacco 1½d per lb. mahogany 1l per ton of 20 cwt. and the following on goods which cannot be landed on importation:—ashes pot and pearl 10s per cwt. wheat 10s per quarter; rye, pease, Indian corn, &c. 5s per do. wheat flour 5s per cwt.

It is said (says a London paper) that Bonaparte has declared his intention of passing a Decree, according to which all neutrals entering French ports are to be detained until a general peace.

☞ The London "Sun," of the 17th February, state it as most probable, that the duty of 2s. and 6d. per bushel will be laid on the exportation of salt from Great Britain.

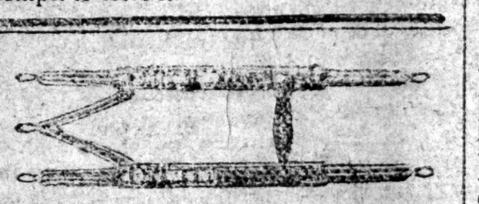
The Negociation!!—Our readers are no doubt extremely anxious to learn the issue of the frequent conferences of Messrs. Madison, Rose and Erskine. Every friend of his country must certainly have his hopes and fears about this interesting and protracted attempt at an amicable adjustment of all our differences with Great Britain.—We have long tho't, and still think, that our present rulers have not yet eradicated their prejudices in favor of France, that "undoing nation"—that nation which we heartily believe aims at the conquest of the world. Nor are we without a multitude of most cogent reasons for entertaining this belief; and among the rest we recognize Mr. Jefferson's early and endearing acquaintance with the French nation—his fanciful and romantic opinions about their gallantry, perfectability and love of liberty.

In such a tempestuous season as this, however, Mr. Jefferson should and *must* exercise all his impartiality, all his thoughtfulness, all his firmness, and all his patriotism. Guided by a liberal policy, he should set to the great work of bringing the business of negociation to a final issue, ere his constituents call upon him for information in the language of despair and indignation.

The time has at length arrived when the policy of our government must either give new energy to commerce and motion to her thousand wheels, or orders to our officers to beat to quarters and prepare for marches and sieges and battles. The time we fear is near at hand when even the Americans will be found amongst those who are pelting at poor old England, now fighting the cause of liberty against a host of tyrants. We are told that Mr. Madison has taken exception to the proclamation of the king of England, recalling all British born subjects to his dominions, who are seamen. For such an order the American nation will never go to war, because the American nation will maintain that this proclamation was just and necessary. Amongst the "delusive plausibilities" of our democrats, we recognize the principle that a man has a right to leave his country whenever he pleases for other climates, where he will not be compelled to encounter so many dangers, or endure quite so many labors! But experience, which they despise, too often as "the wisdom of unletter'd men," will convince them of the utter impracticability of this doctrine. The rights of men cannot be settled upon abstract principles. Were this principle admitted in Europe at this time, myriads of men would be skulking from country to country, and the civilized world would become a moving camp! Are the British ministry bound to call in these men whose assistance would be advantageously operative in a kingdom now menaced and endangered—to a kingdom that is straining every nerve and stretching every muscle to fight down gigantic France. Ought not the British ministry to call for the asaistance of those men who were born in that country, and who were in its bosom nursed up into manliness and strength?

In a word, we hope most sincerely, that we shall not be forced into a war with a country that stands between us and subjugation, that we shall never either directly or indirectly aid or assist the tyrant who now reposes in the "down of usurped pomp" to wield the destinies of the world. *Wash. Fed.*

Ingenious Problem.—The following curious problem was once the subject of much dispute among the Learned:—"When a man says, "*I lie*, does he lie or does he not? If he lies, he speaks truth: if he speaks truth, he lies." Many were the books written by the Philosophers on the subject; one of whom favored the world with no fewer than six; and another studied himself to death in his attempts to solve it.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

☞ Mr. Generes' Ball will take place this evening.

March 25.

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the main road leading from Alexandria to George-Town, on Tuesday evening last, a likely *Sorrel Mare*, about 14 and a half hands high—she had at the time she went off, a rope round her neck about three feet long, two scars on the right side of her back occasioned by the saddle, handsomely formed, has a long tail, and in very good order, trots and gallops remarkably easy, and is unshod——Whoever takes up the said Mare, if within the district of Columbia, will be entitled to a reward of *Five Dollars*; if out of the district *Ten Dollars*, and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

Wm. H. Washington.

March 25. co2w

SHIP COMMERCE,

James Crowehill, master, lying at colonel Ramsay's wharf, the lower end of King street,

HAS ON BOARD,

Six thousand bushels of the Isle May

SALT,

Excellent for striking and packing of Fish, which he will sell in large and small quantities from on board.

March 25 co3t*

FOR RENT,

A neat two-story BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE on Duke, between Water and Fairfax streets. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

Jan. 11.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his present DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE, corner of Washington and King streets, on liberal terms by early application. Otherwise will lease the same to a good careful tenant for a term of years.

Wm. Reily.

March 22. co3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the month of January a NEGRO MAN called

ABRAHAM,

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls and is now at work on the new road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown, or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehded said negro and all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.

January 21. 1w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Mr. *Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1808.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10. eo6w

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Book-Store of
JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. *King-street, Alex'a.*

A NEW
AND GREATLY IMPROVED
FAMILY PHYSICIAN,
ENTITLED
The Planter's & Mariner's
MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY JAMES EWELL,
Physician at Savannah.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters of the United States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR,

I have read your book, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think it worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States.

W. SHIPPEN, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your work, just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your enquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "Medical Companion," the want of which has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear sir,
Your friend, &c.
B. S. BARTON, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica,
Natural History and Botany.

Dr. James Ewell.

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell, of the state of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being useful, in all families in the United States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the
University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrancer of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the United States than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realised, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant,
Charles Caldwell, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

The work entitled, "The Planter & Mariner's Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, ever published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reese, on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation, but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the countries in which they lived, than to those of our own.

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. Chipman, M. D.
Lecturer on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your "Medical Companion," and have much pleasure in asserting that it abounds with excellent observations, well calculated to convey valuable instruction to all who are not possessed of regular information on the subjects of which it treats. It is easy of comprehension, and has an important advantage in being short, whilst it leaves little that is essential unnoticed. Heads of families will find it a useful guide on many interesting occasions. Were indeed, men in general to give more attention to the principles of diseases, and the means of remedying them, their ravages might be much more extensively mitigated. With my best wishes for your success in your endeavors to lessen the sum of human evils, I beg you to be assured, that I am, dear sir yours with sincere regard,

John Crawford, M. D.

Baltimore, 7th March, 1808.

To Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

We have read over your publication entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise & accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body, (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of cure, which, is both rational and agreeable to our experience. We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occurred in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them easy to be comprehended and acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it as fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,

Littlejohn & Donaldson.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

We have perused your book, entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," with much satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot with convenience procure medical aid. We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Brown & Mackenzie.

Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

Dr. James Ewell.

SIR,

I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it is, I think judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantage over the publications of Buchan and Tissot. If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect,

John Shaw, A. M.
Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter and Mariner," but are well calculated from their intrinsic merit to suggest hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes.

Accept the homage of my regard.

John B. Davidge, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1808.

George Town Columbia,
March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

The ample testimonials of approbation prefixed to your work, entitled "The Medical Companion" will I hope, secure you the patronage of your countrymen.

It belongs exclusively to the real physician to be able to determine the merit of medical compositions; and your book has auspiciously conciliated the unequivocal commendations of medical names of no common note.

Few physicians meet with the rewards of their well meant and laborious exertions in the cause of humanity: but that your laudable exertions may be liberally rewarded is the sincere wish of

Yours,

John Weems, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

March 17. 2law4t

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, and known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers in the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. co

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants, and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next*, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 69¼ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of

Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 8 dts

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2awtf

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Monday 28th day of March next upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 a-

cres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2½ miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a

tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 29th day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 30th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—

This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 31st day of March,

One other Tract of Land con-

taining 200 acres, immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

Eliza P. Law.

March 15. d

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vend
On every Tuesday a
WILL BE SOL
At the Vendue Store, corn
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, G
Particulars of which will
the bills of the day——All
which are on limitation an
which are established, can
viewed and purchased at the
and prices.
P. G. Marst

GREEN CO
5000 lb. best Gree
FOR SALE BY
James S
Feb. 15

HEMP FOR
I HAVE on hand, ten tons
fine CLEAN COUNTR
to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan
December 30.

TEN PIP
Choice Cognac B
8 hhds. West-India Ru
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Ten
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insura
For Sale by
Catlett
November 19.

NOTIC
THE subscribers to th
DEMY, are respectf
an election will take place
Monday the 11th day of
o'clock for thirteen truste
year from that day.
March 11.

JAMES SAN
Offers for sale
25 hogsheads Musc
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well fla
5 pipes Cognac Bra
12 quarter casks She
12 bales Tennessee C
And as us
A general assortment
Spirituous Liquors, Teas

CAUTI
WHEREAS *Joseph Gardner*, have set
of trust or other conveya
Daniel M'Carty, for a pa
tract of Land in our po
tion all persons from
said *Daniel MCarty* co
by part of the Land un
the estate of the late D
place.
Sarah
John W
March 8

BRYAN H
HAS FOR
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks L
12 do. particular T
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cogna
5 do. 4th proof H
5 hhds. 3d proof
1 do. first quality
6 do. green copp
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sug
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
40 chests young h
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green co
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground gi
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, w
5 kegs salt pet
A quantity of fine
At all times he has
mily use on hand—
articles—all of which
former terms